WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BISMARCK HAS A CLEAR MAJORITY IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Septendate Bill Will Certainly Be Approved - Alsace-Lorraine Votes Against the Government-The Debate on the Procedure Bill.

BRELIN, Feb. 23 .- Returns have been received from 352 districts, showing the elec-tion of 70 conservatives, 21 imperialists, 89 national lib.rais, 64 centrists, 10 new German liberals, 6 socialists, 15 Alestians, and 14 Poles. Of those elected 185 are septennists, including 3 centrists and 2 new German liberals, and 111 are anti-septennists. 56 supplementary ballots are necessary.

Herr Miguel, burgomaster of Frankfort. has been elected to represent two districts

in the refehstag.

The National Zeitung, commenting on the elections, says: Foreigners will now see how mistaken they were in regarding the vote on the army bill in the refehstag last now mistaken they were in regarding the vote on the army bill in the reichstag last January as expressing German public opinion. Not only is the septemate bill safe, but probably the assistance of the contrists who support the septemate will not be needed to secure its adoption. Germany, through the elections, has intimated to foreign countries that she does not cherish an impatient hope that after from one to three years she will be able to cast off the burden of the armaments forced upon her, but is firmly resolved not to haggie at unavoidable sacrifices. Herren Windthorat's and Richter's majority has been displaced.

The conservative and national liberal rajority in the new reichstag is now undisputed, although their numerical strength is not finally ascertained. The majority will, adds the paper, inaugurate a new era devoted to the work of consolidating and developing the empire, for the members of these two parties—the conservative and the national liberal—will not together, as formerly, and endeavor to remedy the errors of the past decade.

ENCITEMENT AT TOSGA. EXCITEMENT AT TONGA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Advices from Tonga show that considerable excitement still exists over the punishment of the men convicted for the assault of Missionary Baker. A corvette and two gunboats have been sent by Portugal to re-enforce the governor of Mozambique in his bombardment of

DEBATE ON GLOTURE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Flynn, nationalist member, said in the house to-night that if the working hours of parliament were changed there would be no necessity to enforce cloture to get time for the business of the house. Edwin De Lust, conservative, op posed cloture in application of a here majority, but favored at the request of a majority if subject to the speaker's approval.

majorey in the provided of the American Congress to show how far superior was their method of closing debate by moving the previous question than would be the application of cloture.

Mr. Reic, libera', favored the American computing work in preparing legisin of committee work in preparing legis ion for final stages. Labouchere op sed cloure.

BUYING HORSES. London, Feb. 23.—Agents of France and Germany are visiting country fairs pur-chasing horses suitable for military pur-

THE TRAVERSERS' CASE. DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The argument for the crown's coursel to-day in the traversers' cases was narrowed down to an attempt to prove that the defendants advised tenants to adopt the plan of the campaign. The court prectically directed the jury to convict, after which the court adjourned.

HOW TO SOLVE THE EASTERN QUESTION. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. '23. — Gadban Pacha has informed the grand vizier that the only solution of the eastern question is Russian occupation of Bulgaria and Tunkish occupation of Eastern Roumella.

RUBSIA'S PRONT PLAN. Vienna, Feb. 23.—Diplomats think that Russia's statement that she will abstain from action in Bulgaria until the Franco-German question is settled is meant to di-vert attention from Bulgaria, where start-

ling surprises are apprehended. THE "REVANCHE'S" EDITOR ARRESTED. the Revenche Journal, has been arrested.

COULD NOT FORM A CABINET. RCME, Feb. 23.—Signor Delpretis ha Ecd to form a cabinet, and has resigned EGYPTIAN PINANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 23 .- The French ment is preparing a statement of Egyptian finances for submission and comparison with the English statement. PRANCE IS PLEASED.

Panis, Feb. 23.—The newspapers of this city are jubilant over the result of the elec-tion in Alsace-Lorraine. They say that Germany is not able to obtain the hearts of the inhabitants of the annexed provinc

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The Policy of Retaliation Declared to Be the Only Correct Course.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Feb. 23.-The fish eries convention met to day with George Steels as chairman. Judge Woodbury addressed the convention, saying he was heartily in sympathy with the meeting, although his services were lately devoted in though his services were lately devoted in connection with the treaty of Washington, and the proceedings which have since taken place in regard to foreign relations of the United States. Capt. Bashson said the only policy for the United States to adopt was that of restallation. Congressman Coggswell said he realized with mortification the peculiar condition of the fisheries interest to-day. He declared that discussion and agitation were the best means of making further progress. He hoped the agitation would have the effect of creating public opinion, which would force the administration at Washington to send some one to Canada to make faces at them.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL

New York Encampment, G. A. R., Cal on Congress to Pass It. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23,-The state en-

compment of the G. A. R. was held here today. In secret session a resolution calling on Congress to pass the dependent pension bill over President Cleveland's voto was

adopted.

A resolution requesting Congress to grant a pension to the widow of Gen. Logan was adopted. The membership at present is 15,083, a gain of 2,150. There was \$37,448 expended in charity.

A PRISONER TO BE SOLD.

A Convicted Vagrant in Kentucky to Be Sold to the Highest Bidder. Augusta, Kr., Feb. 23.-Henry Dodson was yesterday found guilty of vagrancy and sentenced to be sold to the highest bidder for a period of seventy five days. The day of sale has been fixed for March 5.

PLEASED THE AMERICANS.

Minister Manning's Confirmation Re corded With Satisfaction. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 23 .- The news of the confirmation of Judge Manning as min-

ister to Mexico has created satisfaction

among the leading American residents here

many of whom have personally tendered

him their congratulations. No Election in West Virginia. CHARLESTON, Feb. 21 - The ballot for United States senator to day resulted—Camden, 39; Goff, Rep., 31; Dalley, Dem., 8,

THE INDUSTRIAL PARTY.

A Platform of Principles Adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. CINCINNATI, Feb. 23 .- At the meeting of

the national industrial convention to-day Mr. Crocker, of Kansas, explained the Oklahoma movement. He read a preamble Oklahoma movement. He read a preamble reciting the sequisition of the land by a railroad through a congressional grant and its subsequent forfeiture and declaring that it is in possession of a chattel syndicate by undue influence of the United States court, and closed with a resolution censuring the present administration and demanding the passage of the pendiag Oklahoma bill. He then denounced the forcible holding of the country by a military mob in the interests of the railroads and chattel syndicate.

Okiahoma billi. He then denounced the foreible holding of the country by a military mob in the interests of the railroads and chattel syndicate.

B. S. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, condemned the people for sending the "off scourings of society to Congress." He condemned Congress, but was more particularly denunciatory of the people. Moses Smith, of Indiana, censured the Okiahoma resolution, and said the convention had more important matters to attend to.

G. T. Jones, of Wisconsin, said the main question before the country was to get rid of the public and corporation indebted ass. He proposed to reduce the interest bearing debt by a grasuated income tax, lending of money by the government to the states, the latter to lend to the countles and cities, the rates of interest being 1, 2, and 3 per cent.

The platform declares that general discontent prevails throughout the country and distress is prevalent while hundreds of millions are locked up idly in the United States treasury, that the United States treasury, that the United States treasury, that the United States for squandering public moneys on unnecessary military preparations, demands a graduated land tax on all large estates, the immediate opening of Okiahoma to homestend settlement, purchase of unoccupied Indian lands, and settlement of tribesjon land in severalty, the ownership of means of transportation by the United States, the establishment of a sational monetary system in the interests of the producers instead of speculative classes, demands the issue of a legal tender to the people without the intervention of banks, the establishment of postal savings banks, demands the prompt payment of the national debt, favors arbitration, supplanting strikes for the adjustment of labor, equal may for equal work, free education of children, demands the payment to soldiers of sufficient to make up the difference in value of depreciated paper to full standard cole, favors a graduated income tax, demands a constitutional amendment, so that United States senators shall b

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Will the Interstate Commerce Bill In terfere With Their Arrangements? Sr. Louis, Feb. 23.-The committee having in charge the arrangements for the national encampment G. A. R. have been in-formed by the various railroads that the provisions of the interstate commerce bill prohibited the granting of special rates for prohibited the granting of special rates for the gathering in September. Senator Cul-iom was communicated with and replied that the bill did not prohibit the making of special rates for great national occasions like the encampment. Whether the rail-roads will accept this interpretation is an unsettled question. All the preliminary arrangements for the encampment have been completed.

THREE MEN KILLED.

While Walking on the Fort Wayne Track They Are Run Down by a Train.

Fort Wayne road discovered in the round house to-day the body of a man lying on the pilot of the engine. He was still alive, but unconscious. He, however, died shortly after his removal to the hospital. When or where he was struck by the engine was a mystery until a telegram was received from Beaver Falls stating that the bedies of two men having the appearance of being struck by a train were found near Gineoa. It is surmised that all three were walking on the track and were run down salking on the track and were run down

AN AMERICAN IMPRESSED. A Citizen of Illinois Whose Case Secretary Bayard Will be Asked to Inves-SPRINGFIELD, ILL, Feb. 23.—Senator

Stephenson will forward to Secretary Bayard papers calling his attention to the arrest by the German government of Richard Reabecker, a naturalized citizen of Strasstarted on a visit to Germany in December, arriving there Jan. 6, 1887, and three days later was arrested and compelled to euter the German army, where he is still violently detained. Secretary Bayard will be requested to demand his release.

THE NEW JERSEY FARCE.

Speaker Baird Sustained-More Discord in the Democratic Ranks. THENTON, N. J., Feb. 23,-In the assembly to-day a resolution declaring that Speaker Baird was not in accord with the wishes of the majority and requesting hir to resign was lost by a vote of 29 to 30. In the joint convention McDermott denounced the Democrats who were holding off from voting for Abbett, and thus he created more discord. The vote was Abbett 35, Sewell

THE GOVERNMENT WINS.

Bondsmen of a Defaulting Pension 'Agent Must Make Good the Loss. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 23.-In the uit of the United States government against John C. Poulson, one of the sureties on the bond of Frederick F. Burmlester, pension agent whose accounts were short, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the government to recover \$30,050.27. A ver-dict for a similar amount was, by agree-ment, entered up against two of the other

sureties. Indiapa's Lieutenant Governorship INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 23,-The supreme court has refused to grant an injunction re straining Lient, Gov. Robinson in the exercis? of his official duties, declaring that such action comes particularly within the province of the general assembly.

Poisoned by Trichina.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 23.—An entire family named Baldwin, Hving at South fluiler, was polsoned by eating pork. Two girls of the family have died from the effects of trichina and another is not expected to live.

A Maryland Postoffice Robbed. CAMBRIDGE, MD., Feb. 23,-The postoffice here was robbed of \$750 in each and stamps last evening. The safe was blown open. The office was removed a few days ago on a change of postmasters being made.

Minister Pendleton on 'Change. CINCINNATI, Feb. 23,—United States Minister torge H. Pendleton was on 'Change to-Lay, d thanked the members for electing him an

The Dominion Elections. TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 23.—The dominion election returns show the election of 110 conservatives, 86 liberals, and 4 independents.

Sudden Death. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 23.—Col. A. J. Closser, a prominent grain merchant, died auddenly to-day. He was 40 years of age.

SOUTH OF EUROPE SHAKEN.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS EX-TENDING OVER A LARGE AREA.

the Fatalities Resulting From the Shock Will Number Several Hundred - A Second and Severer Shock - three Rundred Persons Burled Under the

Roye, Feb. 23 .- Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Nice at 6 o'clock this morning. Houses rocked, walls cracked, and in some cases frail tenements were thrown to the ground. Two violent shocks were felt at Toulon. The shock was of ifteen seconds' duration, and the second of twelve seconds. The movement was from west to east. At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very violent, lasted for a minute. The second and third shocks were not as

The second and third shocks were not as beavy as the first.

Nicz, Feb. 23.—Many casualties were caused by the earthquake here this morning. The people are panic stricken and the entire population is in the streets. The railway station is besieged with visitors who are auxious to leave at the first chance that offers. Two houses—ones in St. Etienne street and one in St. Phillipe street—and the Maison Bourke were destroyed by the earthquake. Three persons are buried in the ruins of these buildings. There was also a slight shock at Marseilles this morning. The walls of a number of houses in that city were cracked. Shocks were also felt at Leghorn and Milan and several places in the province of Genoa, Italy.

At the time of the earthquakes the Riviera was crowded with English and American

At the time of the earthquakes the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and persons of distinction.

When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ball-room costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival ball of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with peculiar terror. The shocks were felt with great severity at Savona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and cleven persons killed at that place.

The Prince of Wales being at Cannes the queen became exceedingly auxious con-cerning him when she learned of the earth-quakes. Her majesty at once telegraphed him. The prince immediately telegraphed a reassuring reply, saying he was well and uninjured.

a reasouring reply, saying he was well and unfajured.

The government taking into consideration the popular concern about the safety of the prince requested him by telegraph to return to England as soon as he can conveniently "to allay anxiety."

The earthquakes this morning devastated the whole of the Italian Riviera.

At Noll, on the gulf of Genoa, and not far from Savona, several houses fell and fifteen persons were killed. Six persons were killed and thirty were injured at Oneglia, also on the gulf of Genoa. At Diano-Marino, near Oneglia, scores of people were killed and hundreds were injured. Fully one-thirl of the town was destroyed.

jured. Fully one-thir1 of the town was destroyed.

Second and severer shocks of earthquakes have occurred in Genoa, Pavia, Lucca, Cunro, Albissola, Port Maurizlo, Oneglia, and Noli. At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. Immonso damage was done to property.

Further details from the Riviera increase the disaster. At Cervo, near Diano-Matina, 300 persons were killed by being burled in the ruins of falling buildings. Railway traffic is suspended beyond Savona.

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The prisoners in the government jail at
Finsiborgo, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape but were overcome by
the guards.
Lendon, Feb. 23.—Two sharp shocks of
carthquake have been felt in Corsica. It is
reported that several persons were killed
at Montone, where St. Michael's Church
was badly damaged, and the postoffice
wrecked.

An inmate of the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Nice died from fright. GEN. EGAN'S ILLNESS.

a Precarious Condition. NEW YORK, Feb. 23 .- Gen. Thomas W. Egan was taken with a fit to-night as be was entering the barroom of the International Hotel. An ambulance was called and he was taken to Chambers Street Hos-lital. It was said by the surgoon that he could not live through the sight. It is said that Gen. Egan has been drinking heavily. He had a good war record, having served with much credit at the second battle of Bull Run, and with Sheridan through the latter part of the war. He has resided since in New York and Washington. His condition was much more favorable to re-covery after treatment at the hospital.

INDIANAPOLIS GOES BEGGING.

Public Call for Money Enough to Freeze Out the Cowboys. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 23 .- The comnittee baving in charge the movement to Indianapolis rep National League represented in has sub mitted a statement recounting the history of the attempt, and representing that they believe Indianapolis will have a favorable vote for admission from the majority of League clubs at the next meeting if sufficient financial backing can be shown. They, therefore, call on citizens to subscribe liberally to the stock.

erally to the stock.

WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.

The Legislative Committee Finds It Nest of Scandal.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 23.—The legislative committee appointed to investigate the condition of the insane asylum reported that the management was scandalous. In one instance a female patient gave birth to a child, the paternity of which was charged to a male patient.

Growth of the Knights of Labor. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Knights of Labor statistics show that in this city there are 211 local assemblies, with a membership of 55.60% an increase of 157 assemblies and of 49.118 in membership during the year. The "Sun" to Shine Again

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The property of the defunct See has been purchased by Col A. C. Equal Rights to All Men.

Harmsneno, Pa , Feb. 23.—In the house to-day a bill was introduced imposing a penalty of \$10 on any person who discriminates agains any body on account of color in any public place.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

Only six days remaining in this session. The conferees on the pension appropriation oil reported an agreement, and the Senate dopted the same. A bill to amend the statutes concerning the letail of army officers to educational institions was favorably reported to the Senate.

A bill to authorize the President to confer brevet rank on army officers for gallant services in Indian campaigns was reported to the Representative Breekinridge, of Arkansas, submitted the conference report on the bili-making a close-season for mackerel, and it was agreed to.

Justin McCarthy visited the capitol yester-day, and was upon the Boor of the Sanate for a time. He was introduced by Senator Mc-Pherson to many of the members of the Senate. Representative Dingley, of Maine, present memorials of the Maine legislature to favor legislation to protect American fisheries a for the passage of the Miller pleuro-phaumon bill.

On motion of Mr. Compton, of Indians, an evening session of the House was ordered for Saturday next for the consideration of resolutions relating to the death of Representative W. H. Cole, of Maryland.

THE TEXAS INVESTIGATION.

Raids on the Ballot Box by Masked Men-Democratic Witnesses Testify-

Wm. Cause, Robert Wright, white, Democrat clerks of election at Fiewellyn polling place last November, were examined by the Texas investigating committee to-day.

They described the shooting of Dewees

They described the shooting of Dowess Bolton. They did not see any mask on the face of the man who was killed, nor did they see the man who fired the shot.

J. A. Vernon, white, a justice of the peace, elected on both tickets, was sworn. He held an inquest upon the body of Dowess Bolton. He declared that the man was not masked or disrulsed in any way when the mansat. He declared that the man was not masked or disguised in any way when the inquest was held. It was currently reported that Lockett and Gilder, two Republicans who have since left for parts unknown, had gone to Flewellyn's store the day of the election and advised the negroes to arm themselves and shoot any one who attempted to interfere with the ballot box. Witness had unsuccessfully attempted to find out who raided the ballot box. Witness had unsuccessfully attempted to find out who raided the ballot box. There was no roward offered for the perpetrators.

Benj. T. Awbrey, a white farmer and presiding judge at the Graball polling place, testified that there was no intimidation at the polls, but that about 11 o'clock at night the ballot box was raided by masked men while the yote was being counted. As far as the count had progressed Judge Kirk was 11 votes ahead of his Republican competitor. He attempted to prevent the capturing of the ballot box, but a pistol was placed against his face and he gave the box up.

box up. Ex Gov. John Ireland, of Texas, the next

Ex Gov. John Ireland, of Texas, the next witness, testified that there was a large negro element in Washington county, and that since the passage of the reconstruction laws there had been more or less disturbance in the county. The county revenues had been wasted and stolen until the last two or three years. The methods resorted to by those in authority, witness said, finally became so revolting to the better portion of the Republican party that a peoples' party was formed.

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the Republican party that a peoples' party
was formed.

Witness declared the charge in the
memorial to the Senate that he, as the chief
executive, had refused to protect the memerialist, was untrue. He had never been
asked or requested to protect them. The
regroes of Texas, he said, were of a docile,
confiding nature, and perfectly quiet when
left to themselves.

Witness was cross-examined by Senator
Spooner, and said that he spoke in a general way about the negroes of Texas, and
that he had not been in Washington county
but about twenty-four hours in the last ten
years. He only knew of the county revenues being wasted as a matter of notoriety,
and could only instance one defalcation
during the twenty years of Republican control. He did not mean to say that the
county revenues were wasted each year of
Republican control.

Witness admitted to Senator Spooner
that his information about the political
methods of the Republicans of Washington
county was very general. No citizen of
Texas ever called to witness' notice the
outrages upon the ballot boxes.

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR. Bill Creating a New Executive Department of the Government Passed by the Senate-Weather Bureau Trans-

The Senate yesterday passed with amend ments the House bill to create the department of agriculture and labor, and a conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses was requested. Following is a synopsis of the bill as passed by the Sen-

synopsis of the bill as passed by the Senste :

The bill creafes an executive department, to be known as the department of agriculture and labor, with a secretary and assistant secretary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senste. The secretary is to receive the same salary as the assistant secretary of the Interior Department, and the assistant secretary of the Interior Department, The bureau of labor, as now organized and existing, is transferred to the department of agriculture.

The department is to include a bureau under the charge of a commissioner of labor, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Sonate. This commissioner is to hold his office four years and receive a salary of \$1,500. He is to called information on the subject of labor, rate of wages, hours of labor, means of promoting the material, social, intolicutual, and moral advancement of men and women. Ac. The commissioner is fo have a chief clerk, at \$2,000 salary, and such other emisors as may be necessary. He is to report annually to the secretary of agriculture and labor. The secretary is to inquire into the causes of discontent between employers and remloyers within the United States. The secretary is to inquire into the causes of concerning the matters in controversy. The secretary is to make a report annually to Congress.

The secretary is to make a report annually to Cotteres.

The weather service of the United States signal service burean is to be transferred after Jury 1, 1857, to the department of agriculture and labor, and is to consist of one chief and the necessary subordinate odicers and employes. The present organization of the subordinate force of the bureau, including the second Heutenants now in service, is to continue. Its chief is to be paid a salary of \$4.000, and is to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The compensation of the continue as now; and the present status in the army of the commissioned officers is not to be considered altered or affected. The other steam, officer of the army and

stoned officers is not to be considered aftered or affected.
The chief signal officer of the army, in addition to his strictly military duty, may be assigned to the charge of the weather bureau util a chief of the bureau is appointed and confirmed. The Secretary of War is to appoint a board of three army officers (the chief signal officers to be one) to make an inventory of the property of the signal service bureau and to property of the signal service bureau and to the department of agriculture such property of the signal service pureau and transfer to the department of agriculture such portion thereof as may be suitable to the weather bureau, the remainder to continue under the control of the War Department.

Climbing Into Big Figures. The engagement of Mme. Bernhardt a the National Theater next week bids fair to be the dramatic event of the theatrical season in this city. That this ariist is great in the repertoire she presents is universally conceded, and there is a general desire to witness her performances. Still the demand for seats has exceeded all expectations. The sale of seats for the season or six nights has been closed and amounts to \$6,100. To-day the sale for single nights will be opened, and as there is known to be agreat competition for certain nights, it is very evident that this sale will also be heavy. Mme. Bernhardt is now en route to this county from Mexico. She is crossing by the Southern Pacific, New Orleans and Piedmont Air Line, admitted one of the best equipped roads in the country, and the great artist is using one of the patented private cars of the Southern Pacific road. With its superior finish it combines ease and empere and confert and asks at the country ideal. the National Theater next week bids fair t With its superior finish it combines ease and comfort, and makes the coach the ideal passenger car.

Baylland Thought to be Alive. Sheriff Miller, of Montgomery county Md., was at police headquarters yesterday arranging to take back with him Wm. Colbert, colored, who is wanted in Maryland for horse stealing. "What do you think of the supposed finding of Haviland's remains in Rock creek?" asked a reporter of him. in look creek?" asked a reporter of him.
"I think only this, that Haviland is alive."
"Where is he?" The handsome looking sheriff gave a smile and like the echo it seemed to answer, "Where."

Independent Mission Work. Mr. Alberat Mace spoke to a small audence has evening at the Endowment half on Tenth street. His subject was "The Holy Spirit," Mr. Mace is of England and is conducting a mission work here independent of any church or organization. His sermon last evening included reference to prayer and worship. He believed in a lack of form and outward show in the devotions of Christians, and that the true spirit of such exercises should prevail. uch exercises should prevail

Cut Nail Proquetion. PHILADEPPHIA, PA., Feb. 23.—The production fout mails and spikes for the past year was 100,978 keps. agains 0.505,815 in 1883. The oce not include horse shoe nails or railroad Bishop Niles Seriously Ill.

Niles, Episcopal bishop of New Hampshire, is seriously ill at home here.

THE DRILL.

Viccinia Falls into Line-Formal En tries-An Army Officer's Views. Washington's birthday, although headparters of the Drill were nominally closed, was signalized very appropriately by receipt of a letter from his own state looking to the entry of the entire 1st brigade, Virginia

Colunteers, commanded by Brig. Gen. Chas.

or a letter from his own state looking to the entry of the entire 1st brigade, Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Brig. Gen. Chas. J. Anderson, with headquarters at Richmond. Maj. Wm. M. Evans, brigadier commissary, wrote to the secretary of the Drill for full details as to the quartering and subsistence of four regiments of infantry, two or three batteries of artitlery, and as many troops of cavairy. The queries, which were very practical, have been fully answered, and this fine command may be expected here on May 23.

The REPUBLICAN considers this prospect important enough to have caused search of the Virginia roater as to the details of the first brigade, which is thus comprised: Brig. Gen. Chas. J. Anderson, commanding. H. C. Jones, A. A. G.: Maj. I. H. Dinneen, A. I. G.: Maj. M. D. Hoge, jr., brigade aurgeon; Maj. Chas. P. Bigger, brigade quartermaster; Maj. W. M. Evans; Maj. N. V. Randolph, brigade ordnance officer; Rev. H. M. Jackson, chapiain.

First regiment, (Behmond) M. L. Spottswood, colonel: Tazewell Elliot, lieutenant colonel: J. V. Bidgood, major; company B. Capt. H. M. Boykin; company A. Capt. A. L. Phillips; company F. Capt. Peyton Randolph; comcany A. Capt. E. I. Spence; company C. Capt. Hall Conningham; adjutant, First Lieut. J. H. Derbyshire.

Second regiment (Staunton) O. B. Roller, colonel; J. W. Magruder, Heutenant colonel: J. W. Alerson.

Third Regiment (Portsmouth)—C. C. Wertenbacker, company F. Capt. J. A. Milton; company C, Capt. W. W. Roller; company G, Capt. J. K. Hendon; company G, Capt. T. McCracken; company D. Capt. Jas. I. Gordon; company E, Capt. J. S. Jenkins, adjutant; company F, Capt. J. S. Jenkins, adjutant; company F, Capt. J. M. Binfort; company G, Capt. S. W. Wat

H. H. Hodges; company H, Capt. E. A. Morrison.

First artillery (Richmond)—W. E. Simons, major; Capt. J. E. Philips, adjutant; battery B, Capt. J. W. Glimer; A, Cept. E. J. Bosher; C, Capt. John T. Long; D. E. N. Enbank.

First cavalry (Richmond)—O. S. Allen major; Capt. S. P. Patterson, adjutant: troop A, Capt. F. H. Dean; B, I. A. M. Gwaltmey; C, A. S. Payne.

Yesterday at headquarters several new applications were received, and several companies formally entered (on the blanks sent out), among the latter being Capt. Ed. S. Bean's "company D," of St. Paul, Minn., and the Montgomery (Ala.) Greys, Capt. H. M. Amerine.

A lorg personal letter about the Drill was received by Manusging Secretary De Leon from a noted tactician of the regular army stationed in the west. The Repunitical is permitted to extract:

"I heartily approve of its objects, as you know, and wish the Drill every success. If I can be of any use to you in this part of the country let me know.

"Since gradiation I have attended as ludge eight competitive drills: as inspector at two regimental camps, and as visitor at over a dozen military encampments, all in over twelve different states. Thus you can perceive my practical interest in such affairs.

"With such an experience I can say that

affairs.
"With such an experience I can say that "With such an experience I can say that the Mobile camp, under supervision of Col. Williams and yourself, was tout ensemble, the best managed of any compositive affair. Therefore, I predict success for your Wash-ington enterprise, and hope much good will result to the National Guard there-form."

THE FORTIFICATION BILL. Good Prespects of Agreement by the

Cenferees-Concessions, The conference committee on the fortifiention appropriation bill (last year's) met ening and ad opportunity to have the bill with suggested mendments engrossed. Another meeting will be held to-day. The prospect of agree ment this week is good. The Senate concrees are making concessions in regard to experiments and kindred matters, and the House conferees are approaching the views of the Senate respecting the amount to be

of the Senate respecting the amount to be spprepriated.

During yesterday morning's session of the conference Mr. Randall read a rough draft of a bill which had been formulated to meet as soon as possible the views of all the conferees. It proposes to create a board to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the lleutenant general of the army, and two civilians, to expend the appropriations made by the bill. In the event of the death or disability of the lifeticnant general a civilian is to fill

in the event of the death or disability of the lieutenant general a civilian is to fill the vacascy on the board. The bill authorizes the purchase of a number of guns, which are to be thoroughly tested, and contemplates the establishment of a government plant for ordnance manufacture at a place to be designated by the board.

Although in the draft read the appropriations for the different items were not filled in, it is the present intention of the conferees to allow a sum in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 for the purchase and test of guns, under a competitive system hood of \$5,000,000 for the purchase and test of guns, under a competitive system that will permit of the selection of cast fron as well as steel ordnauce. Another appropriation of like amount will be made for purchase of steel and other materials necessary for the making of heavy guns and to cover the expenses of manufacture. An appropriation of \$10.000,000 for the establishment of a government plant and a provision for torpedo and dynamite guns will carry the total of the appropriation made by the bill considerably above \$10,000,000. All of these items, however, are as yet only fixed in a tentative way and may be materially changed before vay and may be materially changed before final report is agreed upon by the con-

erces. Colored People's World's Fair, The bill reported yesterday by Senator Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, to encourage the holding of a colored world's fair in 1888, authorizes the President to appoint six commissioners upon the recommendation of the directors of the Colored World's Fair Association, and five additional commissioners upon the recommendation of the subscribers to the enterprise in the city in which it may be located, to constitute a board of management of the exposition. The President is also authorized to appoint one commissioner for each state and territory. The bill provides further that the commissioners appointed shall not receive compensation from the United States, and that the United States shall not be Hable for any of the expenses attending the exposition.

Mexican Decree in the Calling Case. Morgan, from the committee on foreign re-

Mexican Deerce in the Cutting Case. The President yesterday transmitted to the Senate the letter of Consul Brigham, of Paso del Norte, dated Aug. 25, 1888, in closing the full text and translation of the decree of the supreme court of Culturbuatua relating to A. K. Cutting. The correspon-dence in the case has heretofore been re-ceived by the Senate, and the substance of the present communication has heretofore been published.

William Roy, colored, arrested at Cham bershurg, Pa., for robbing the ticket offiof the Cumberland Valley railroad at Newville, Pa., is not known to the police of this city. The man apparently gave a fettilious name. When arrested be had a lot of the stoken tickets in his packets, and told the police that he was a WashingtonCHINA AND THE CHINESE

COL. C. D. LINCOLN SPEAKS OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS CUSTOMS.

Severned by the Manchoos-Peculia Naming of Streets-Strict Integrity Observed in Rusiness-No Combination Stores Permitted - Religion of the

"China and Chinese" was the subject of lecture delivered last night at All Souls' Church by Col. C. P. Lincoln, of this city, and late consul to Hong Kong, having been appointed by President Grant in 1875. The very name China, he said, suggests a great number of paradoxes. Our earliest lessons in geography taught us of the peculiar cus-toms of these most remarkable people—a people who read their books from the end oward the beginning and from the right to the left-who always clothe themselves in white when in mourning instead of in black where, for instance, the boatmen push estead of pull their oars; where they hang the tuniness signiboards perpendicularly instead of horizontally; where the women wear trousers instead of skirts and the meu wear the petitionts, and where an indefinite number of odd and distinguishing customs pressall

cumber of odd and distinguishing customs prevail.

The name China comes to us from the Malay. The empire is attuated in eastern Asia and comprises the eighteen provinces of China proper. Its area is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 square miles, or about one third part of the continent and a tenth part of the habitable globe. With the exception of Russia it is the largest state that has ever existed.

Notwithstanding the enormous extent of the frontier of the Chinese empire, being fully 10,000 geographical miles, no foreigner, whether Russian, Hindoo, Burham, Eiglish, or American, has been able to cross the boundary of this extraordinary country without the knowledge or the sanction of its jealous government, a rovernment not by Chinese proper, but of the subjugators commonly known as Tartars, but in fact a people from Manchoria, on the north of China, Manchoos, who some 250 years sign by force of arms took possession of the country, established the form of government, not who to this day retain possession of and control over that vast empire with its population of 450,000,000 of people.

The Chinese government is purely patriarchal, and the aim of their rulers and the fundamental principle which they practice

The Chinese government is purely patri-irchal, and the aim of their rulers and the

The Chinese government is purely patriarchal, and the aim of their rulers and the fundamental principle which they practice as that of parental authority. Their government is without change in this respect in the slighest degree to day from what it was 4,000 years ago. The emperor is paramount. He is "Father and mother of his people." He is the center, around which all things terrestrial and celestial, revolve. The emperor, it is said, never punishes—only chastises.

Canton—the city of rams, or city of five genil—is situated on a level plain, with the broad Pearl river flowing by on the west and the south, while in the north is seen the White Cloud mo intains. It is the capital city of the province of Kirang Tung, a province with a population of 30, c00,000, and presided over by a viceroy or governor general. The city presents a very peculiar appearance with its narrow and densely crowded streets. These streets, in many instances not over 3 feet in width, are seidem over 12 feet. The names of the streets are very peculiar, such as "Bright Cloud," "Early Bestowed Blessings," "Everiasting Love," "Nine Fold Brightness," &c.

Shops and stores are on either side of these streets, with doors or openings the whole width of the buildings, having no show windows. The city is divided into thirty-axi wards, over which officers with soldlers under their command preside.

Combination stores are unknown, whole streets being devoted exclusively to the

soldiers under their command preside.

Combination stores are unknown, whole streets being devoted exclusively to the sale and manufacture of a specialty. These shops bear over their entrances gorgeously fainted signs, bearing the name by which they are known, and usually in very high words, such as—10,000 Times Successful; By Heaven Made Prosperous; Nover Ending Success; Honest Gains. The national law or universal rule that all debts must be settlied on each coming of the new year, or law or universal full that all debts must be settled on each coming of the new year, or in case of failure to so settle a suspension of business, tends to make the proper prudent, prompt, end jealously careful of their business standing and reputation.

Canton is said to possess 124 temples or balls devoted to religious uses. The three principal religious of China are Confucian are Treatism and Buchlish. Confucian

principal religions of China are Conflictan ism, Tachism, and Buddhism. Conflucian ism speaks to the moral nature. Tachism is materialistic. Buddhism is different from both. It appeals to the imagination and deals in subtle argument. It decies matter cutively and concerns itself only with ideas. leas. In religion they do not ask whether it is divine, but whether it is good.

The domestic and social life of the Chinese has many features more in common with western nations than that of other nations

western nations than that of other nations. They are proud of their civilization, which was in a state of great advancement, was flourishing long before the Christian nations were in existence.

Such a nation must occupy, as their history in the future will continue to require, a conspicuous place in the current and final records of mankind, and the studying of their character and their condition commends itself to every well wisher of his race.

The Veteran's Fair. In spite of the disagreeable weather o last evening the "Vet's" Roman Mart and Carpival was well patronized. The cease less drizzle prevented the attendance of less drizzle prevented the attendance of a crowd, but the management was very well satisfied with the result. A large amount of utility and art now beautifying the booths has been disposed of, but will not be removed until the close of the fair. New contributions are continually being received and placed on exhibition. The open voting on the articles up for competition is light, but there will be some surprising development of strongth on the part of many candidates on Monday night. Some who imagine the coveted article already within their grasp will then fall to understand how someone else succeeded in getting it. Tosomeone else succeeded in getting it. To-night the 1st Company of the Union Vet-eran Corps will attend, and an enjoyable time can confidently be predicted. Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles will read an orignal poem composed expressly for the occa

The Vermont Avenue Garfield Memoria Thurch was well filled last night with the friends of Mr. W. H. Richards and Miss Jane G. Dulin to witness the ceremony of their marriage. Rev. Dr. F. D. Power, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride was dressed in a bandsomely fitting gown of trown silk. The organist, a brother of the groom, played the wedding marches. There were no bridesmaids and best man. There were no bridesmaids and best man. There were many prominent members of the Odd Follows present, of which organization the groom is a favored member. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Richards held a reception at their new home, Eleventh street northeast, which was largely attended by their friends. The precents to the bride were many and of a useful kird.

The Penitential Season.

There was a solemn, Sabbath stillne upon the city yesterday, and a graceful and grateful observance of the penitential season in the church going, quietly-roled women who went decorously to shursh with violets in their buttonholes. The streets presented a tranformation seems in the bulley morning of vesterday, to the lusy carnival of Tuesday afternoon and exercise.

The Belmont fisheries bill which passe he House to day differs from that passed by the Senate on the same subject by in cluding provisions which prohibit the transportation of Canadian products, or the moving of locomotives, cars, &c., lato the United States.

MOLDERS OF PUBLIC OPINION Rapid Growth of the National Editorial

The executive committee of the National Editorial Association meets to-day at noon The president, Mr. Chas. H. Jones, of the

Jacksonville (Fla.) Times Union, is in the city and was seen by a REPUBLICAN reporter last evening.

Mr. Jones is of a very pleasant appearance, a little below the medium height, of compact build, with brown hair, mustache and whiskers liberally besprinkled with gray. Clear eyes light up the face of a man who understands his office and the responsibilities attached thereto, and who evidently means business in everything he takes an interest in.

What is the association's object ?" was "What is the association's object?" was asked by a REPUBLICAN reporter.
"Why, it is a business organization, and it proposes to look after the interests of its members." he answered. "It was organized in New Orleans two years ago. Our first annual meeting was held in Cincinnatilest February."
"Who compose the organization, Mr. Jones!"
"Delegates from state associations; and we do know work. We secure connert of action between members of the journalistic profession throughout the country."
"Have you any objection to letting us know what business the committee has before it?"

know what business the committee has before it?"

"None at all. At the meeting in Cincinmath Deriver was selected as the place of
our pext meeting, but the date was left to
the executive committee, and this meeting
is to fix the date and arrange a programme
of proceedings and work. We look for a
large attendance at that meeting; if all the
delegates are present we will have not less
than 600 of the leading journalists of the
country. The executive committee is compassed of a representation of one from each
state, and there are twenty-four states in
the association. Washington is not represented; it had no delegate at our annual
meeting, so there could be no member of
the executive committee from the District.
This is a rather surprising state of affairs.
With so many journalists in this city there
should be some organization of this
vature."

should be some organization of this cature."

Mr. Jones has just returned from the meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at Rochester, N. Y. He was elected a member of the executive committee of that body also, which is composed exclusively of the business managers and proprietors.

MRS, DARLING'S PRETTY TEA. The Handsome Parlors Thronged With Ladles and Gentlemen.

Mrs. E. A. Darling, of Capitol Hill, gave pretty ten on Monday last from 4 to 7 p. m. The entire first and second floors of the family mausion were thrown open to the guests. The parlor, library, and dising room, with the fragrance of flowers and plants, fairy lamps and candles, presented a charming aspect. Refreshments were served during the evening in the spacious dining room; the center piece of the table was an Egyptian vasa of hammered gold, the gift of her son, filled with tulips and hyacynths. Mrs. Darling were a becoming tollet of buttercup silk and tulic caught with popples; diamend ornaments. She was assisted by Mrs. Robert G. Blaine. Miss Dyer, of Boston, the guest of Mrs. Darling, and Miss Jennie Case served delicious chocolate and tea from a dainty table placed in the bay window. Mrs. Dr. Loockerman presided over the refreshments, while Miss Addie Blaine, niece of James G. Blaine, dispensed punch in the library to numerous admirers. At no time were the parlors uncomfortably crowded, many coming from the lunch at the white house and leaving for the Glover-Patton wedding. Among some of the iming room, with the fragrance of flowers the white bouse and leaving for the Glover-ratton wedding. Among some of the Luests were Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Bul-lock, Gov. and Mrs. Ordway, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Springer, Gen. and Mrs. Farns-worth, Rev. Mr. Green, Representative and Mrs. Henderson, of Illinsis; Representative and Mrs. Swope, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Garrison, Miss Buebler, of Gettysburg; Col. and Mrs. Denby, Representative and Mrs. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Gen. O. D. Bar-cett, Mr. Strought, and Lumerous others.

Civil Engineer Menocal, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of equiring into the needs of the Washington ordnance yard, has been submitted to the Navy Department. It will not be given out for publication for some time yet. Enough Navy Department. It will not be given out for publication for some time yet. Enough is learned to state that it is very satisfactory and the ardnance yard will be benefitted by it. The report goes into miaute details, showing the present facilities at command, the character of work already done there, and the possibilities for the future. The wants of the yard in the shape of shops, tools, machinery, &c., are stated, and a suggestion is also made to the effect that the necessary tools required for ordnance

suggestion is also made to the effect that the necessary tools required for ordnance work can be made at the yard as cheap and better than what they would cost outside. The report is highly commendatory of the capabilities of the yard for doing the work of gun making.

"There will be good news shortly for the yard," was the statement made last night by a man who knows something, "The report is very satisfactory," said he, "and the result of it will be that the yard will have a boom very soon. Something will be done very soon that will give employment to many persons."

ent to many persons."
When questioned closely about the report
e is fused to enter into particulars and tell
hat shops would be built and other maters that the board have inquired into.

Grand Army Hall.

The Grand Army members are beginning to take steps toward arranging for the dedication of their new hall on Pennsylvania cation of their new hall on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fourteenth street, in May next. The building is fast nearing completion, and when finished will be the finest for lodge and social meetings in the District. The executive committee propose to make an interesting order of exercises on the day of dedication. Prominent men will be invited to take part, and a grand parade of all the peats in the District, and invited posts from Maryland and Virginia, will be a feature. Gov. Fairchild, commander in-chief, is expected to be commander in chief, is expected to be present, and should be come a grand recep tion will be given him.

The Irish-American Club. The success attending the first grand re ception and ball of the Irish-American Club has lead many of the members to talk Club has lead many of the members to talk of giving a bop during Easterweek. The membership of the club has rapidly increased of late and there is a long list of applicants waiting patiently to be admitted. The club is making strenuous efforts to get quarters in a convenient place on Pennsylvania avenue. Within a year, under the management of Col. John G. Healey, the membership will not fall short of 200.

The Presidency of the Senate. Republican senators will caucus to-day o select a candidate for the presidency of the Senate. Hoar and Ingalls are the only persons prominently mentioned in connec-tion with the honor, with the chances in favor of Senator lugalls, whose term of service antedates that of Mr. Hoar four

years, the former having enter in 1873 and the latter in 1877.

entered the Sonate

Per the District of Columbia, Marriand, and firginia-Rain, followed by colder, fair ather, winds becoming nor-herly, lower mperature. Thermometric readings—3 s. us., 35.0% 7 s.

, 32.0°; 11 a. m., 40.0°; 3 p. m., 33.0°; 7 p. m., 10°; 10 p. m., 34.0°; mesu temperature, 31.0° eximum, 41.0°; minimum, 32.0°; mesu relawe bomidity, \$1.0% total precipitation. 26

THE RETALIATORY BILL

PASSED AFTER AN INTERESTING DE-BATE IN THE HOUSE.

House Substitute for Senate Hill Adopted by a Practically Unanimou s Vote-Protecting Our National Honor -Canada's Unfriendly Acts.

Under the special order in the House esterday Mr. Belmont reported the House substitute for the Senate retaliation bill. and in opening the debate he dwelt upon the importance of the subject. The question of the fisheries was one that had engaged the attention of the government from its foundation, and though from time to

its foundation, and though from time to time temporary arrangements had settled it, it had now reached a point when it again demanded the serious attention of the country. It was not a mere commercial quastion simply affecting restrictions on American fishermen; the important question was whether the United States was willing to acquiesce in a repeated violation of a treaty. He briefly sketched the course of Canadian legislation and commented upon it in the light of the correspondence recently published between Grest Britain and the United States.

Soon after the adjournment of Congress the fishing season would commence, and in self defense the power of defensive retailstion should be conferred upon the President. There had been no question in the Senate as to the advisability of giving this power, but the bill, as it came from the Senate as to the advisability of giving this power, but the bill, as it came from the Senate as to the advisability of giving this power, but the bill, as it came from the Senate was open to certain objections. Tae House bill was undoubtedly the stronger measure, and for this reason it was the more prudent, and the wiser; first, because it could not be questioned as to its intentand as to its prohibitory results, and it could leave no doubt upon the minds of the government in the matter; second, because it was clear of all ambiguity and therefore faiter to the executive. The Senate measure, while assuming to cover the same ground, did it in a manner that Senate measure, while assuming to cover the same ground, did it in a manner that was open to several interpretations, and which would undoubtedly be of great em-

barrassment to the executive.

Mr. Rice, of Mississippi, said the Sonate
bill was not a party bill, but had been
passed after careful consideration and able passed after careful consideration and able discussion, by the votes of senators on both sides of the chamber. Something must be done to protect our national honor. During the past year one hundred of our vessels had been subjected to search, and some of them to seizure by Canadian authorities, for touching at Canadian ports for purposes of trade. It was a very vital question to American honor whether any Canadian officer possessed such a right of search and seizure.

A vessel named Grover Clevelaud hat been stopped, and a vessel named T. F. Bayard had been warned off as a suspictous character.

character.
It was important that there should be power somewhere to protect American honor when affected in so vital a point as this. The Senate bill provided an effective remedy.
We do not want war with Great Britain.

rages which were being perpetrated upon our fishermen.

Messrs, Davis, of Masssahusetts; Dingley, of Maine, and Hitt, of Illinois, spoke in support of the Schatz bill, and Messrs. Clements, of Georgis; Daniel, of Virginia; McCreary, of Keutneky: Cox. of North Carolins; Mills, of Texas, and Crain, of Texas, arguel in favor of the House substitute.

Taxas, signed in favor of the House substitute.

The wedding. Among some of this guests were Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Baliock, Gov. and Mrs. Ordway, Mr. and Mrs. Wim. M. Spriuger, Gen. and Mrs. Farssworth, Rev. Mr. Green, Representative and Mrs. Henderson, of Illinsis; Representative and Mrs. Swope, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Garrison, Miss Buebler, of Gettysburg; Col. and Mrs. Denby, Representative and Mrs. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Gen. O. D. Barcett, Mr. Strought, and humerous others.

WASHINGTON ORDNANCE YARD.

Separt of the Board of Officers as to Its Facilities.

The long expected report of the board of officers, comprising Commander A. H. McCormick, Lieut. J. N. Hempbill, and Civil Eugineer Menocal, appointed by the facilities of the province of that was for every government whose digative was insulted, or whose rights were infringed, to meet the question on the threshold with becoming dignity and with a gravity which would protect it before

the eyes of the world.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, expressed.

Its gratification that the House seemed to be a unit in deciding that some action must be taken to put a stop to the unfriendly acts of Canada. Canada had been the aggressor from the beginning, and the time had arrived when the United States should show to Cauada that it would use such power as it had to

Mr. McCrear

that it would use such power as it had to stop those aggressions.

Mr. Crain, of Texus, in supporting the House substitute, said the honor of the country is involved. The substitute not only protected the fishermen, but it gave warning to the kingdom of Great Britain that unless it prevented the dominion of Canada from treating them brutaily and in a hostile manner, the United States would retailist in such a manner as would compel Canada to accord to the United States such rights and privileges as the United States accorded to her.

rights and privileges as the United States accorded to her.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, said it was high time to act. Only a few days of this Congress remained. The Senate bill passed a month ago was still before the Honse. It was a most carefully prepared bill, conferring ample powers on the President. Let the House pass 4 now, so that the British minister might this afternoon cable to his givernment that upon this operation, the Americans of the Conference of the President. ister might this afternoon cable to his government that upon this question the American people were one. If the substitute were adopted containing, as it did, the railway ear prohibition that was voted down in the Senate, there would probably be nothing done. Nine months ago an act passed Congress authorizing the Executive to refuse port privileges which were denied to our vessels, but nothing had been done under it. The department should have ample power. The Secretary of State had not been fortunate in dealing with this question, which had baffled our statesmen for lifty vears. His first correspondence with the British minister changed substantially into a protocol of a treaty, in which the British minister changed in getting a statement that this did not affect the value of the inalore fisheries—the very point in dispute. The aim was a

ceeded in getting a statement that this did not affect the value of the inshore fisheries—the very point in dispute. The aim was a new commission and reciprocity. Neither was wanted. Both had proved costly senares in the past. Complete reciprocity, removing all duties and custom houses to the sea line, would be welcome, but not the one-sided treaty we had once. The Senate bill gave the President powers not to vex and harass Canndians in our ports, but exclude them and their fish and everything else. The "favored nation" clause only affected favors gratuitously extended by other nations, not compensated favors.

The railway car prohibition in the House was intended to authorize stopping cars which were carrying goods in transit under the twenty night article of the existing treaty, which no one dared to propose to stop directly in violation of the treaty. It was an evasion unworthy of a civilized nation. This very thing was defeated in the Senate bill was retortion, it was retaliation in kind—always the most efficient way. It had been tried recently with Spain, and with success. Any other course would cause delay, and probably defeat action.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, moved to amend the substitute by the addition of a section rendering liable to seizure and forfeiture any vessel of foreign nationality found empresed in taking lish of any kind within three marine miles of any of the marine coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of the United States or within sea, lake, or river waters of the United States, or when the senate bill as tous The substitute was then agreed to year DS, nave 123, and the Senate bill as tous amended was passed -year "N2, nave I (Mr. Bongtenty.)